Wm Crawford

The Western Spy.

OUR COUNTRY—OUR COUNTRY'S INTEREST—AND OUR COUNTRY'S FRIENDS.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION OF THE FRIENDS OF GEN WM. H. HARRISON.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 14th, 1835.
1 o'clock, P. M.

This being the day appointed for the meeting of the delegates, chosen by the friends of WILLIAM H. HARRISON, in the State of Indiana, for the formation of an electoral ticket, instructed to vote for the said WILLIAM H. HARRISON, for President of the United States, at the next ensuing election of that officer. The delegates assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and were called to order by the Hon. John Vawter, a delegate from the county of Jennings.

Upon calling the roll of the counties, the following gentlemen came forward, produced their credentials and took their seats as delegates, to wit:

From the county of Wayne—Achilles Williams, Abner Hunt, Joseph Curtis, R. J. Hubbard, M. M. Ray, Jacob Fisher, Daniel Clark, Alexander Stokes, N. B. Hawkins, Tho. J. Larsh and Benj Sayre.

Henry—R. Berkshire, L. C. Freeman, B. Springer, J. M. Whitsell, and D. Macy.

Union—Wm. H. Bennet.

Fayette—Wm. Caldwell and P. Mason.

Rush—A. Morgan, A. Posey, H. G. Sexton and Wm. H. Martin.

Franklin—Abraham Jones, John Allen and J. Ryman.

Ripley—James H. Cravens, J. W. Smith, David P. Shook and Joseph Bicknell.

Dearborn—Milton Gregg, T. T. Percival and G. H. Dunn.

Jefferson—Jeremiah Sullivan, Williamson Dunn, Milton Stapp, Geo. Robinson, C. P. J. Arion, Hugh B. Eggleston, John Smock, Joseph L. White and David Hillis.

Jennings—John Vawter and J. Walker.

Clark—William G. Armstrong, Samuel Carr, Daniel Kester, W. W. Goodwin, Wm. Steele, William Drury and Henry O. Hedgecoxe.

Harrison—John W. Payne, John Zenor, George P. R. Wilson, F. Leslie, and James Giles.

Washington—Marston G. Clarke, Levi P. Lockhart, James Dixon and Thomas Britton.

Orange—Samuel Chambers, James Wilson, John G. Clendenin and Thomas V. Thornton.

Martin—Lewis Brooks and Lewis R. Rogers.

Daviess—Joseph Warren and L. Jones.

Perry—William Marshall, G. Burton Thompson, and Wm. S. Lamb.

Vanderburgh—Amos Clark.

Posey—Thomas B. Thompson.

Gibson—R. Stockwell, jr.

Knox—Henry M. Shaw, R. N. Carnan, John Purcell, A. D. Scott, Henry D. Wheeler, John C. Clark, John B. Martin, A. T. Ellis, William Scott, and John Ewing.

Lawrence—A. H. Dunihue, Thompson H. Biggs, Moses Fell, and R. W. Thompson.

Greene—John Ewing.

Owen—John Dunn, Andrew Evans and Elijah Lacey.

Vigo—Thomas H. Blake, J. S. Jenckes, C. W. Barbour and John Hodge.

Putnam—R. Hardesty, J. C. Chiles and L. B. Harris.

Morgan—Wm. H. Craig and Wm. Gregory.

Hendricks—B. Bartholomew, A. M. Lynn. A. Little, Wm. Naylor, Robert Cooper, Levi Jessup, Wm. H. Darnall, Thomas B. Caywood, Larkin R. Campbell, Wm. C. Hyton, Elijah Anderson, James Ward, A. B. Small, G. W. Gaines. A. Ellis, James Green and George W. James.

Marion—Joseph Rhodes, William McCrery, John H. Sanders, Douglass Maguire, Harris Tyner, Robert Hanna, John Allison, Hiram Bacon, John C. Hume, David Bowers, A. W. Morris, John Belles, David Fisher, Henry Brenton, David Marrs and Joseph Beeler.

Boone—John S. Forsythe and Abner Sanborn.

Montgomery—John Beard, Henry Ristine, Isaac Naylor, Jacob Miller, Henry S. Lane, Magnus Holmes, Robert Jones, Chas. F. Harrow, George Harland and James B. Johnson.

Vermillion—Josephus Collett, W. H. Scott and R. M. Corwine.

Warren—James H. Buell.

Fountain—Harley Greenwood, James M. Clark, Wm. Worthington, Wm. Crumpton, and Tho. J. Evans.

Tippecanoe—O. L. Clark, Thomas Watson, William Allen, Jared Olds, Andrew Ingram, David Runnion, Joseph Barton, Lorenzo Westgate, Sawrin Jenners and Albert S. White.

Carroll—Thomas Hite and Christopher Vandeventer.

Clinton—Edwin Winship, John Grant, and S. C. Dunn.

Hancock—J. B. Hart, N. Crawford, Andrew Pattison, Bazil Meek, Meredith Gosney, Wm. Frizzel, John Hager, David Noble, A. A. Hammond, L. N. Edwards, James Parker, George King and E. Ballinger.

Cass—Wm. Polk, N. D. Grover, H. Lasselle, jr., S. S. Tipton, J. B. Dillon, Jordon Vigus, J. B. Eldridge and J. Barkhust.

Miami—Lewis Druelbard, G. S. Fennimore.

Wabash—Isaac Finley.

Huntington—C. G. Voorhies.

Allen—Lewis G. Thompson and Henry Cooper.

Marshall—William Polke.

Laporte—Robert Merifield and John H. Bradly.

Mr. Vawter thereupon nominated General MARSTON G. CLARK of Washington, as President of the convention, and,

The question being put,

Mr. Clark was unanimously elected President, and was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Polk and Vigus, whence he returned his acknowledgments to the convention in the words following:

GENTLEMEN:

The distinguished honor which you have conferred upon me, in selecting me to preside over the deliberations of the convention, demands and receives my warmest gratitude. Although much of my life has been devoted to the public service, I am but little acquainted with the details of a deliberative assembly. Permit me to hope, therefore, that I shall receive your kind indulgence in the discharge of the duties that now devolve upon me. Let me also indulge the additional hope, that in all your proceedings, you will manifest orderly deportment, and a kind conciliating spirit, so loudly called for in the discharge of your high and solemn duties, as the organs of the people's will. To you has been delegated the power of nominating a suitable candidate for the Presidency in the election of 1836. The people's voice you represent on this floor, has already proclaimed the name of WILLIAM H. HARRISON, in a manner that cannot be misunderstood. With him, it gives me an honest pride to say, my own humble name has been associated in times when our common country needed stout hearts and firm hands. I have known him well in peace and in war, and I solemnly declare, I have always found him a safe and able depository of the trust reposed in him by his government. The same hand which wrote the luminous state paper in time of peace, knew well how to wield the sword of war, in defending a frontier, which but for him, would, in all probability, have been successfully invaded by the merciless savage, and drenched in the blood of our brethren. The same voice which harmonized in the mildest tones, the conflicting interests of the wide and extensive territory, to the government of which he was called by the illustrious Jefferson, knew well how to sound the battle-cry which free and daring spirits love to hear. On the bloody field of Tippecanoe, I more than once heard that voice cheering us to the charge against the savage foe. Between him and MARTIN VAN BUREN, I cannot hesitate as to my choice. In the distribution of the civil loaves and fishes, Indiana might hope for a much more ample share under the administration of our own Harrison, than under that of a man east of the mountains like Mr. Van Buren; and I am one of those who prefer the promotion of the interests of the state in which I have now lived forty four years, to the elevation of any man to executive power. The time of trouble will sooner or later come upon this country. The battle for constitutional liberty will be fought. I wish it to be decided in my day, so that my children, and my children's children, may have rest in theirs. It has been my destiny to act a part in trying scenes, with the fathers of some of those who have come here, to exercise the delegated power of a brave and patriotic people. Should we happily triumph in our efforts to restore the rights of the people and secure the harmony of the states, by elevating the people's man to the Presidency, you honorable delegates will enjoy the fruits of our united labors, when I shall have ceased to act a part among you, for my thin and whitened locks tell that I shall soon sleep with my fathers.

On motion of Mr. Sullivan,

Mr. Morgan of Rush, was elected first Vice President.

On motion of Mr. Ray,

Mr. Ewing of Knox, was elected second Vice President.

On motion of Mr. Warner,

Mr. Carr of Clarke, was elected third Vice President.

On motion of Mr. Clark of Knox,

Mr. Clendenin of Orange, was elected fourth Vice President.

Who were severally conducted to the chair by Messrs. Sullivan and Ray.

On motions, severally made, by Messrs. Shaw and Dunn,

Mr. White of Tippecanoe, and Mr. Morris of Marion, were chosen Secretaries of the convention.

Mr. Jenckes moved the following resolution, which was read and unanimously adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio, be, and he is hereby nominated a candidate for the office of President of the United States, to succeed the present incumbent.

On motion of Mr. Thompson of Lawrence, it was

Resolved, That a committee of two from each congressional district, be appointed to draft a suitable address and resolutions, expressive of this convention, on the subject of the approaching Presidential election: Whereupon,

The Chair appointed,

Messrs. Thompson of L. Jenckes, Payne, Brooks, Sullivan, Armstrong, Dunn, Cravens, Thompson of Allen, Ray, Vigus, Sanders, Evans of Fountain, and Ingram, that committee.

On motion of Mr. Blake,

Resolved, That a committee of two from each congressional district, be appointed, to form an electoral ticket for the support of Gen. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, for President of the United States, and of such other distinguished patriot, for Vice-President, as in the opinion of said Electors may be required by the wishes of their constituents, when they are finally called on to give their votes in the electoral college.

In pursuance of which resolution,

Messrs. Blake, Wheeler, Thompson of Posey, Thornton, Arion, Goodwin, Posey, Gregg, Bennett, Larsh, Naylor, Crumpton, Tipton, and Maguire were appointed a committee.

Mr. Arion moved the following resolution, which was adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That a central committee of sixteen be appointed, to correspond with other committees and persons in this State and the Union, favorable to the election of Gen Wm H. HARRISON,—and that said committee be authorized to fill all vacancies which may occur in the electoral ticket, or in their own body.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell,

Resolved, That the friends of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, in the respective counties of this State, be requested to hold township and county meetings, and to appoint committees of correspondence and arrangement, whose duty it shall be, to correspond with the central committee and make every effort to ensure the success of the Harrison ticket, in their respective counties.

On motion of Mr. Cooper,

Resolved, That from the long tried services and experience of General William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, at the time he held the office of Governor of this then north western territory, from the skill, ability, and energy, then displayed by him, on all trying occasions; and from the moderation, then by him exercised in wielding powers almost unlimited, we look upon him to be the best qualified and most suitable person to fill the office of the President of the United States.

And then the convention adjourned, until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

TUESDAY MORNING, 9 o'clock.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

The minutes of yesterday were read,

The Chair announced the appointment of a central committee in pursuance of the resolution adopted yesterday on that subject, as follows:

Messrs. Maguire, Morris, Brenton, Tyner, Hanna, Fisher, Sanders, Naylor of Hendricks, Crumpton, Dunn of Dearborn, Naylor of Montgomery, Ray, Thompson of Posey, Hume, Sullivan, and Thornton.

Mr. Thompson of Lawrence, from the committee appointed to draft a suitable address and resolutions expressive of the sense of this Convention on the subject of the approaching Presidential election, reported to the Convention the following address and resolutions, to wit:

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIANA.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

Twelve months will not have elapsed, when you will be again called on to select from among yourselves, a Chief Executive Magistrate. This is a duty the most responsible of those which pertain to freemen, and is interesting and important, because vested in you by the constitution of your common country. It has been deposited in your hands to preserve and perpetuate the form of government bequeathed, as a patriot legacy, from your fathers of the revolution, and as a guarantee against encroachments upon your sovereign power. And, although difference of opinion and honorable competition may have separated and divided many of you, upon subjects of a political character, yet the re-organization of parties which now exists, requires of you an investigation, impartial and deliberate, of the leading principles of national policy, by which your country has been distinguished, during the most trying times of its history.

The liberty and happiness of yourselves and of the successive generations who may follow you, do not depend upon the rise and fall of parties, or the malignity and rancor which signalize and sustain their conflicts. The permanency and security of your happiness is only to be effected and maintained by a prevention of every infraction upon your rights, or any transfer of your legitimate sovereignty into the hands of those, the substitution of whose power for your own, would subvert every principle of constitutional law and freedom.

It is important to your best interests, that every individual amongst you, should understand the real questions involved in the ensuing presidential contest. To conceal those questions, would be dangerous to your institutions, and lay the foundation for that most dangerous heritage to your posterity—a disorganized and dissevered government. It is not a struggle for *party* ascendency. It does not assume the character of a mere *party* contest. It is an effort, upon the one hand, to wrest from you the dearest of your rights, and, upon the other, to protect the security of your sovereign power. It is an exertion, upon the one hand, to secure the triumph of a *self-created* band, and upon the other, the preservation of law and equal justice. It is a struggle, upon the one hand, against the immediate interests of the West, and especially of INDIANA, and upon the other, their protection and permanence. It is a war, upon the one hand, against the constitution of your country, and, upon the other, the prevention of every inroad upon the dear-bought privileges of freemen.

A selection from among the candidates already proposed, of one to preside over your destinies for four years succeeding the expiration of the term of the present administration, involves considerations too important to be overlooked or disregarded. There are two individuals, each of whom is likely to become prominent in the west, in the estimation of their respective friends. Both of these are now fairly before the people of the United States, and the one or the other you will, most likely, be compelled to select. One is General WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, *of Ohio*, and the other MARTIN VAN BUREN, *of New York*. The claims of these gentlemen, so far, only, as pertains to their conduct as public servants, we shall investigate with calmness, candor and impartiality.

General Harrison, at an early period of his life, exhibited many of those bold and adventurous traits of character, which were so prominently developed in his father, during the revolutionary war. Descended from one, whose firmness in the cause of freedom was fully tested in the times that gave birth to our country and its liberty, the distinguished republicans of '76 soon directed their attention to him, as one capable of subserving the purposes of government, and prompting the ends for which it was originated and designed. Accordingly, in 1797, when but *twenty-four* years of age, he was appointed Secretary to the North Western Territory, which, at that time under the government of Gen. St. Clair, comprised the whole of that extent of territory north west of the Ohio river, which now constitutes the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Having served in that capacity for two years, during which time his conduct afforded abundant evidence of superior talent and ability he was elected a delegate to represent the Territory in Congress. It will be recollected, that, at this time, no less than *four thousand acres of land* could be sold, by the laws of the United States, except fractional sections upon river banks. This afforded to the speculator every opportunity of converting the labor and industry of the honest and hard working settler to his own profit and emolument, and completely divested the *poor* man of the power to secure a home and a competency. The practical disasters incident upon this system were witnessed by General Harrison, and he sagaciously foresaw its ruinous effects upon the new and western states, if persisted in during the progress of their settlement. Consequently, upon his entrance into Congress, he procured a passage of a law, providing that one half of the public lands should be sold in sections of *six hundred and forty acres*, and the other half in half sections of *three hundred and twenty*. This was the only plan that could, at that time, be adopted, in consequence of the rival interest created in the East through a fear of the too rapid settlement of the West. It was the result of compromise and concession, and was the origin and establishment of that system which increased the population of the territory beyond a parallel, and still provides a home for the industrious and honest man. During the same session (1800) the Territory of Indiana was separated from the North Western Territory, and in 1801 General Harrison was appointed its Governor. Invested by that appointment with almost unlimited power, he undertook the discharge of the important duties thus devolved upon him, a determined resolution to effect the security of the white settler and promote the happiness of the Indian native. He found the *five thousand* souls, who, at that time were the entire population of the Territory, in constant fear of depredation, and the various tribes of savages, interspersed throughout the country, existing under the influence of those arts of villany which had been unremittingly practiced by the British Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Upper Canada, in order to secure their alliance, in the event of an open rupture with the United States. Every principle of amity had been violated, in the connexion between the natives and the white traders, and the treaty of Greenville almost totally disregarded. During the excitement consequent upon such a state of affairs, he commenced his gubernatorial career, under the imposition of more important and responsible duties, than, since the establishment of our national confederacy, have been entrusted to *one* man. He set about, and after the most indefatigable exertions, effected the conciliation of the Indians, and caused the relinquishment of their title to the immense fertile valleys of the Wabash and White rivers, which, at this day, afford the most ample means for agricultural industry, and are the homes of a population, second to none in enterprise, and in their love of republican institutions. It was for services like these—services affording a remedy for those unfortunate difficulties which had hitherto frustrated every effort to secure the correct administration of the law, that produced a commission from the President of the United States, in 1802, giving to the Governors of the North Western, Indiana, and Mississippi Territories, the entire "superintendance of *all* business relating to the Indians in their respective territories," and an accompanying complimentary letter to General Harrison from Thomas Jefferson, then President of the United States, in which that profound philosopher and venerated statesman says—"of the means however, of obtaining what we wish, *you will be the best judge*, and I have given you this view of the system which we suppose will best promote the interest of the Indians and ourselves, and finally consolidate our whole country into one nation, only that you may be enabled to adapt your means to the object. For this purpose we have given you a *general commission for treating*." While engaged in the discharge of that commission, General Harrison was destined to encounter all the difficulties incident to the peculiar character of the natives. Had they been permitted to judge for themselves of the benevolent policy of our Government, they would soon have perceived its benefits, and yielded to the appeal so forcibly made to them by General Harrison, at the treaties of the Wabash and Fort Wayne. But excited to insurrection among themselves, and the feelings of the government misrepresented to them by insidious and villainous white men, had become their associates, they manifested the most harrassing impatience for war, and refused to relinquish their claim to the western domain. These difficulties however, were gradually overcome by the perseverance and firmness of General Harrison, and small portions of territory were occasionally ceded, until the right of domain to the Mississippi river was permanently secured.

From this time to the cession of Louisiana, General Harrison was constantly engaged in reconciling the Indians to the pursuits of agriculture and the practice of morality. He succeeded in the reformation of their habits to such a degree, that the most powerful chiefs were known to deliver the offenders of their various tribes into his hands for punishment. His duties, however, were destined to become still more arduous. In 1803 the province of Louisiana, by a treaty between the United States and the consular government of France, with all its Islands and dependencies, was ceded to the United States. The country thus added to the lands of the south west, was annexed to the territory of Indiana, and the authority of General Harrison was consequently extended from the Straits of Michilimacinac to the Gulf of Mexico, embracing a tract of country *four hundred and fifty thousand square miles* in extent, and now constituting the states of Louisiana, Illinois, Indi-

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... and the territories of Michigan ... —which now sustain a population of *two and a half millions* of souls. Here he had to encounter all the various prejudices peculiar to the people of the frontier settlements, who were congregated from every portion of the Union—some for gain and speculation, and others as being adventurers. The manner in which he discharged that duty is sufficiently evidenced by the many complimentary letters written him upon its termination, and the frequent appeals made to him to induce his continuance in office. Although the appointment of all public officers, the Judges of the Territory excepted, was reposed in his hands, yet he appealed, in every instance to the *people*, to whom the right of selection properly belonged, and was never known to appoint any individual to office, who had not received the free and unbiassed suffrages of his fellow-citizens. In this he put into practice those principles, which he had imbibed in his childhood, and evidenced by his *acts* that he regarded the unlimited exercise of power by *one* man as an act of usurpation, tending to the overthrow of every privilege secured by the war of the Revolution.

In 1805, the Territory of Indiana resolved on entering upon a second grade of government, and a legislative council, of ten persons, was proposed by the House of Representatives. The names of the individuals thus nominated were forwarded to the President of the United States, who returned them to General Harrison, confiding the entire power of selection in his hands. And thus Mr. Jefferson, again, gave demonstrations of his entire confidence in the integrity, patriotism, and fidelity of General Harrison. Upon the assembling of the council and House of Representatives, he delivered a message of some length, which may now be seen in the archives of your state, and which contains those sound principles of state policy, by the adoption of which *you* have become what you now are.

This was an important crisis in the history of your country, and a crisis too, which fully tested the public virtue and integrity of Gen. Harrison. The early settlers of the Territory had subsisted under the most trying circumstances for a number of years. The war-whoop of the savage had startled the infant from its slumber, and the fond parent too often found it weltering in its blood—a prey to the fury of a fiendish foe. The corn field of the husbandman was guarded with the rifle of the pioneer, and every egress and egress of the white man was at a peril incapable of being borne but by the stoutest hearts. Under this state of things society could not long have remained, and it was the duty as well as the object of General Harrison to remove them, and throw around the disaffected and the jealous, a shield of governmental protection. But individuals have not been wanting to accuse him of ambition and an anxiety for the possession of power. Did he, *at this time*, evidence the influence of motives unpatriotic, unworthy or ambitious? Could he not have exercised the almost *supreme* power which he possessed to his own and the aggrandizement of his friends? Most certainly he could. But, impelled by the same spirit which guided him in after life, he rather chose to repose it in the hands of the *people* to whom it properly belonged. This he did by urging the adoption of a second grade of government, and sharing that power which had been entrusted to him by the national government, with a Legislative Council and House of Representatives.

From this until the actual breaking out of hostilities between the whites and the Indians, the intermediate time was devoted by General Harrison to removing the defects in the militia system of the Territory—removing the property qualification of voters in Indiana, extending the right of suffrage to every freeman—settling conflicting questions between the whites and the natives—securing the correct administration of justice and law, and guarding against the insidious efforts of Tecumseh to incite his countrymen to deadly conflict.

Upon the breaking out of hostilities with the Indians, Gen. Harrison was appointed, Governor of Kentucky, in 1812, Commander in Chief of the Kentucky militia, which appointment was subsequently approved by the Legislature of that state. A very few months had elapsed after the reception of this appointment, when he received from Mr. Madison, then President of the United states, the appointment of Commander in Chief of the North Western Army. In 1813 he was the successful commander at the siege of Fort Meigs, where he displayed the superior military skill, which had previously distinguished him at Tippecanoe and afterwards at the battle field of the Thames. In the same year, and while prosecuting the arduous duties pertaining to his station, the Governor of Kentucky—the venerated Shelby—the lamented Hero of King's mountain, called around him thousands of his brave and chivalrous Kentuckians, marched to the banner of Harrison, under whose command he immediately placed himself and troops. Forced marches for four or five days ensued this union of the two gallant veterans—the one a hero of the Revolution, the other a disciple of the gallant Wayne, until, on the ever memorable 4th October they achieved a glorious victory over the forces of Great Britain and their savage allies. The remaining portion of General Harrison's character as a commander is well known to Indianians. *They* will never forget the battle fields within their borders, which remain a lasting monument of his renown.

Upon the defeat of the Indians, General Harrison returned to private life, where, in the capacity of a plain and unassuming *farmer*, he remained, with the exception of having served a few years, in the House of Representatives of the United States, and in the legislature of Ohio, until elected by the latter body to the Senate of the United States. While there he sustained with ability, supported *every* proposition having for its object the advancement & promotion of western interests. He voted in favor of a GRADUATION OF THE PRICE OF THE PUBLIC LANDS, the DONATION OF THEM TO ACTUAL SETTLERS, and the CESSION OF THE REFUSE LANDS IN THE STATES IN WHICH THEY LIE, FOR PURPOSES OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT AND EDUCATION. He supported the CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL ROAD THROUGH OHIO INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS, AND voted in favor of APPROPRIATIONS FOR ITS CONTINUATION. He voted in favor of the DONATION OF PUBLIC LANDS TO OHIO, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF HER MIAMI CANAL, AND TO INDIANA FOR HER WABASH AND ERIE CANAL. He voted in favor of "settlement and pre-emption rights" to the industrious settler of the west. And, he voted for every measure affording protection to the Western States.

From this station General Harrison was called, in 1828, by Mr. Adams, who appointed him envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Republic of Columbia, in South America, from which station he was recalled in 1829. Since ... the United States, he has continued to pursue the honorable occupation of an agriculturist, and only consented, in consequence of the multiplied acclamations of so many of his countrymen, to become a candidate for the most elevated office within the gift of a free people.

The most prominent competitor of Gen. Harrison, for the vote of Indiana, is MARTIN VAN BUREN of *New York*. And who is Martin Van Buren? He is the candidate of the *office-holders and office-expectants*, who nominated him for the Presidency, at a convention assembled in the city of Baltimore, in May last. The first account we have of his political life, is, while he was a member of the ... of New York, at the time when Mr. Clinton was nominated as the *federal* candidate for President, in opposition to Mr. Madison. The support he then gave Mr. Clinton, afforded abundant evidence of that spirit of opposition to the institutions of his country, which was most prominently developed in the conduct of those with whom he was united. Shortly after the success of Mr. Madison, and during the prosecution of the war, Rufus King, of New York, (for whom Mr. Van Buren voted) was elected to the Senate of the United States, avowedly opposed to the administration. Upon his entrance into that body, instead of devoting his energies to maintain the war, he commenced a tirade of abuse against the administration for having attempted relief to the *oppressed seamen of our gallant navy*, who had been compelled by British violence, to arm themselves against their country, their firesides and friends. Thus Martin Van Buren countenanced by his vote in the Senate of New York, an *opposition* to that war, which ... second time, convinced Great Britain that Americans could be awed into bondage and subjection.

Subsequent to this time, Mr. Van Buren became himself a member of the United States Senate, and, while there, *opposed* every proposition to improve the west or add to her numerical strength. He voted *against the continuation of the National road through Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois*, and *against appropriations for its preservation.* He voted *against the graduation of the price of the public lands.* He voted *against ceding the refuse lands not worth twenty-five cents per acre, to the new states, for purposes of education and internal improvement.* He voted *against* the bill providing *settlement and pre-emption rights* to those which ... assisted in opening and improving the western country and thus deprived many an honest poor man of a home. He voted *against donations of land to Ohio to prosecute her Miami canal*, and, although a member of the Senate, he was not present when the vote was taken upon the engrossment of the bill giving land to Indiana for her *Wabash and Erie Canal*, and was known to have opposed it in all its stages. He voted in *favor* of *erecting toll-gates on the National Road*, thus demanding a *tribute* from the west for the right to pass upon her own high-ways, constructed out of her own money—a thing never heard of before.

After his term of service had expired in the Senate, he was elected Governor of New York by a *plurality* of votes. From this station he was called to the department of state, and in his instructions to Mr. M'Lane the then minister to England, treated our right to transport "our own produce in our own vessels" to the West Indies, (which George Washington, in a letter to Mr. Morris, had considered as a *privilege*" secured by every principle of governmental reciprocity) as a "boon" to be granted us at the *will* of an opposing parliament and ministry of Great Britain. He was afterwards sent to England as minister plenipotentiary, and upon his return was elected Vice President of the United States, which office he now holds, and from which the *office holders* are seeking to transfer him to the Presidency.

Thus we have candidly, fairly, and plainly laid before you the relative merits of *General William Henry Harrison* and *Martin Van Buren;* the one, the *friend*—the other, the *enemy* of your dearest interests. It is for you to ward the blow, that, in the event of Mr. Van Buren's success, would be stricken at the proudest monuments of your national glory. You are freemen. When your government was in its pristine purity, the right to choose your own officer from amongst yourselves, was secured to each of you. Suffer this right to be wrested from you, and you hurl your country from the summit of her political glory to a level with the conquered provinces of the older world. Read and reflect. In the bosom of your families—at your own domestic hearths, ponder upon the dangers and hardships endured by your fathers of the revolution, erecting, amid the ... of a hired soldiery, the proudest ... of the universe. The crisis is important. Your votes in the coming contest for the Presidency may, seal your own, and the destinies of your children and your children's children forever.

But can *Indiana* hesitate in *her* choice? Will she choose a man whose interest is not here, and whose votes have retarded her progress to maturity, in preference to him? Is not General Harrison all she asks, in character as a man—in integrity and talent as a statesman—in purity as a patriot? His are not the sympathies of a party. His soul is not narrowed down by the rules and discipline of party. His spirit is the prototype of Freedom, and every energy of his nature beats for "Liberty and Union now and forever, one and inseparable." Around him the freemen of the West will rally as the shipwrecked seamen would seize the last fragment of a shattered bark, or as the patriots of freedom, in every age, have borne up her lofty citadel. In *her* service he has devoted the brightest periods of his manhood, and she will gratefully reward him. To *her* interests he has been intensely devoted and his gallant, and patriotic, and high-minded of her sons, will add increased honors to those which shine upon his brow. Yes, to Indiana, the theatre of his renown—the scene of his exploits—*here*, where the brow of the soldier was decorated with the civic wreath—*here*, his voice bade her soldiers to the fight—*here*, where his steel clashed with the sinewy arm and "falcon eye" of a savage and relentless foe—*here*, where "amid the battle's wildest tide," his kindling cheek spoke terror to the crouching foe—*here*, where through all the trials and disasters of an eventful life, he has been known and loved, and will be cherished and sustained with the fondness of a mother for her image offspring. Although the slanderer, who crouches like a cur beneath the sceptre of his master, may learn to draw ought but the assassin's steel, may strive to extinguish the lustre of his fame, there are thousands of his countrymen who will cleave to him with a devotion fixed and unalterable, in despite of the magic efforts of *office holders* and *office-expectants*, whose vows are attested by the boldness with which they sacrifice *public* and *private* virtue upon the unholy shrine of party.

Resolved, therefore, By this convention, that we present the name of General WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio, as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, ... that they will rally to the support of this man, who periled his life in defending their frontiers from the inroads of the savage—who led her sons to victory, and who so ably guided the early destinies of our commonwealth to its second grade of government.

Resolved, also, That in presenting William Henry Harrison, to the citizens of the United States as *their* candidate for President, we do so, knowing that he will be the President of the *whole* union and not of a *party.*

Resolved, also, That we view the system of proscription for opinion's sake, as identified with *Martin Van Buren*, of New York, and as deadly hostile to the perpetuity of our free and republican institutions.

Resolved, also, That we view the charge made by the advocates of Mr. Van Buren, that his opponents are presenting too many candidates for the Presidency—and that thereby the election may devolve upon the House of Representatives, as a barefaced attempt to prevent a free expression of public opinion upon that important subject.

Resolved, also, That while the citizens of Indiana are determined to exercise their constitutional privilege of voting for the man of their choice they are at the same time sincerely desirous of effecting an election by the electoral colleges, and they therefore urge the friends of Gen. Harrison, in every part of the Union, to his support.

Resolved, also, That the attempt made to transfer the free people of the United States to the support of Mr. Van Buren should meet with the execration of every lover of his country.

Resolved, also, That the sentiment lately expressed by Gen Harrison, that, "*To preserve our liberty the people must not only do their own fighting, but their own voting,*" meets our entire approbation, and is peculiarly applicable to the present crisis, when a kingdom of "*office-holders*" are endeavoring to force the people to the support of their favorite candidate.

APPENDIX.

On the 24th of February 1825, the Senate of the United States, resumed the consideration of the bill, entitled, "an act for the continuation of the Cumberland Road," Mr. King of Alabama in the Chair; and,

On the question, "shall this bill pass to a third reading," *Martin Van Buren voted in the negative.*—(See Senate Journal 1824-5, pages 152 and 153.)

On the 1st of March 1827, the Senate of the United States resumed the consideration of the bill, entitled "an act for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road;" and

On the question, "shall this bill pass to a third reading," General *Harrison* voted in the affirmative and Martin Van Buren in the negative.—(See Senate Journal 1826-7, page 255.)

On the 15th of April 1828, the Senate of the United States resumed the consideration of the bill to graduate the price of the public lands, to make donations thereof to actual settlers, and to cede the refuse to the States in which they lie; Mr. Tazewell moved, further to amend the fifth section of the original bill, by striking out all after the enacting clause, in the following words:

"That all land which shall remain unsold for one year, according to the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same hereby is, ceded to and all property to the States in which they lie."

And insert the following as a substitute, viz:

That the lands which have been subject to sale under the provisions of this act, and shall remain unsold for two years after having been offered at twenty-five cents per acre, shall be, and the same is, ceded to the States in which the same may lie, to be applied by the Legislature thereof in support of education and the internal improvement of the State.

A division of the question being called for, the question was first taken on striking out, Gen. Harrison voted in the negative and Mr. Van Buren in the affirmative:—The vote stood yeas 32, nays 12

The question then recurred upon the insertion of Mr. Tazewell's substitute and the vote stood yeas 21, nays 23—Gen. Harrison voted in the affirmative and Mr. Van Buren voting in the negative.—(See Senate Journal 1827-8 pages 299, 300, and 301.)

... of April, 1828, the Senate of the United States, resumed the consideration of the bill to graduate the price of the the public lands, to make donations thereof to actual settlers, and to cede the refuse to the States in which they lie, as amended: and,

On the question, "shall this bill be engrossed and read a third time?"

It was determined in the negative Gen. Harrison voting in the affirmative, and Mr. Van Buren in the negative. (See Senate Journal 1827-8, page 323.)

On the 17th April 1828, the Senate had under consideration the bill to graduate the price of the public lands &c., and on the question to strike out the third section of the bill, and insert an amendment *providing* for "settlement and pre-emption rights" the question upon striking out, was carried in the affirmative, and Gen. Harrison voted in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Van Buren against it. (See Senate Journal 1827-8, page 305-7-8)

On the 24th May 1828, the Senate of the United States resumed the consideration of a bill entitled "An act to aid the State of Ohio in extending the Miami Canal from Dayton to Lake Erie."

After amendments, the question was taken on the engrossment and third reading of the bill, and Gen. Harrison voted in the affirmative and Martin Van Buren in the negative. [See Senate Journal 1827-8, pages 468-9 76.]

On the 13th February 1828, the Senate of the United States resumed the consideration of the bill to grant a certain portion of land to the State of Indiana, for the purpose of aiding said State in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Wabash river with those of Lake Erie, and on the question "shall this bill be engrossed and read a third time?" Gen. Harrison voted in the affirmative, Mr. Van Buren's vote upon that question is not recorded. [See Senate Journal 1825-6, page 179.]

Which having been read;

Mr. Vawter moved the following resolution, which was adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That the address to the people of Indiana, including the resolutions, recommending the support of Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison for President of the United States, reported by Richard W. Thompson, the chairman of the Committee on that subject, be adopted, that 10,000 copies be printed, and that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to superintend the printing and receive from the members the contribution necessary to defray the expense.

Whereupon,

Messrs. Thompson of L., Hanna, Moguire, Morris, and Hume were appointed that committee.

Mr. Shaw moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of this Convention have entire and unlimited confidence in the military and civil qualifications of Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, (the nominee of this body,) and that they repel with just indignation the slanders of those who would detract from the well earned fame of our patriot Chief by representing that the Indians, over whom he obtained so signal a triumph on the 7th of Nov. 1811, did, on the preceding evening of the 6th, select his camping ground.

Before a question was had thereon;

Mr. Shaw (the mover) appealed to the President of the Convention and to the Hon. Wm. Polke (a Delegate) for a vindication of the conduct of Gen. Harrison in the matter referred to in the latter clause of said resolution.

The President (Gen. Morgan, 1st Vice President occupying the Chair,) responded in a few words justifying the choice of the encampment, which was made by himself and approved by Maj. Taylor before it was adopted by the commanding officer. The vicinity afforded no better ground for encampment, and it has been approved by all military men who have inspected it.

Judge Polke said that it afforded him a peculiar gratification to embrace so favorable an opportunity, at this late period of his life, publicly to refute this oft repeated slander. Grossly has the public ear been abused in relation to the selection of the ground for encampment on the night of the 6th of Nov. Nothing in that respect that became a prudent and a practised commander, was omitted by Gen. Harrison; and as from the situation of the speaker, he had an opportunity to hear all that transpired between Gen. Harrison and the Indians, he would now briefly detail to the Convention those facts. With the exception of the Interpreter, (Mr. Barron,) he is the only living witness to whom they are known. He remarked that the army having crossed Burnett's creek a little before noon of the 6th, made a halt, and Capt. Dubois (well acquainted with the country) was despatched with a few men to reconnoitre the neighborhood with a view to ascertain if there was a proper place to encamp nearer the town, if the army should advance, as was the unanimous wish of the officers. Capt. Dubois in a short time returned without having made any discoveries, fearful to advance as the Indians appeared to hang on the rear of his party. On the return of Capt. Dubois the army was marched forward in a direction to the town and had not advanced far when they were met by White Loon and a small party. This Indian was one of their head men and had always manifested a friendly bearing towards the Americans. Judge P. was present he said at the parley between Gen. Harrison and White Loon; the latter represented that there was an excellent camping ground a short distance above where the army then was and proceeded with Gen. Harrison to the spot, who immediately rejected it for the want of water &c. The place thus recommended for encampment was a little below the town on the rising ground that skirts the prairie. Soon afterwards Capt. Piatt (the Quarter Master) and Capt. Dubois were ordered to take an escort and reconnoitre the vicinity above the town, which they did but found no situation which they could recommend. In the mean time Majors Clark and Taylor were despatched in a western direction for the same purpose and returned, having made the selection where the army actually encamped, and where the battle was fought. That the choice was judicious, no military man who has seen it, or no correct historian will deny. Judge P. was near the Interpreter when the above parley was had and distinctly recollects what passed.

The question being put on the adoption of said resolution,

It passed in the affirmative, no delegate dissenting.

Mr Blake made the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the subject of the formation of an electoral ticket pledged to the support of Gen. William Henry Harrison for President of the United States, and such other distinguished Patriot for Vice President, as in the opinion of said Electors may be required by the wishes of their constituents when they are called on to give their votes in the electoral college, now report, That according to order they have had the same under consideration and unanimously recommend to the Convention the adoption of the following ticket: John G. Clendenin of Orange County, Hiram Decker of Knox county, Milton Stapp of Jefferson county, Enoch McCarty Franklin County, Achilles Williams of Wayne county, Austin W. Morris of Marion county, and Albert S. White of Tippecanoe county, Marston G. Clark of Washington county, and Abraham P. Andrews of Laporte county.

Which report was read and concurred in by the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Dillon,

Resolved, That the efforts to control public opinion which are now being made by individuals who hold public offices under the General Government are, [inasmuch as they bring the patronage of the government into conflict with the freedom of elections,] at variance with the principles formerly avowed by the head of the present administration, anti-republican, productive of corruption, and dangerous, in a country where the purity, strength, and perpetuity of the civil institutions depend upon the freedom of the elective franchise, and the faithfulness of public agents.

Resolved, That the nomination of President and Vice President of the United States, by the late Baltimore Convention, does not merit the confidence and support of the American people—that convention having been originated and controlled by office-holders, acting under the excitement of party spirit, if not governed by selfish motives.

On motion of Mr. Larsh,

Resolved, That from the well known integrity of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, we repose full confidence in the pledge which he has given his friends that if elevated to the high office of President of the United States, no consideration will induce him to become a candidate for a second term.

On motion of Mr. Evans of Fountain,

Resolved, That the copies of the address ordered by the Convention to be printed, be distributed by the committee appointed to superintend the printing, in the several counties as nearly as possible agreeably to the number of inhabitants.

On motion of Mr. Jenckes,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inform Gen. Harrison that he has received the unanimous vote of this Convention as a candidate for the office of President of the United States to succeed the present incumbent, and to furnish him with a correct copy of our proceedings.

Messrs. Jenckes, Sullivan, Payne, Vawter, and Evans of Fountain were appointed a committee in pursuance of said resolution.

On motion of Mr. Clark of Knox.

Resolved, That this Convention tender their thanks to the members of the House of Representatives for the use of their Hall.

On motion of Mr. Evans of Fountain.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the Door Keeper of the House of Representatives [a soldier of Tippecanoe] for his attention during our deliberations.

On motion of Mr Vigus,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the Vice Presidents and Secretaries for the able manner in which they have discharged their duties.

Mr. Evans of Fountain moved the following resolution, [Mr. Morgan 1st Vice President in the Chair,] which was read and unanimously adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to Gen. Marston G. Clark for the able and highly satisfactory manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of this Convention.

The business of the Convention having been gone through with;

On motion of Mr. Dunn of Jefferson,

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

MARSTON G. CLARK, President

AMAZIAH MORGAN,
JOHN EWING,
SAMUEL CARR,
JOHN G. CLENDENIN, } Vice Presidents.

Attest:
ALBERT S. WHITE,
AUSTIN W. MORRIS, } Secretaries.

THE SPY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1836.

The most destructive fire which has ever occurred in the United States, or perhaps in the world since the conflagration of Moscow—happened in the city of New York on the 16th of December.—Its ravages commenced in the wealthiest part of the city among the most extensive wholesale stores. The weather was extremely cold, the thermometer being below zero—consequently the water in the engines and hose become froze—and they were rendered useless. A last resort was then made to powder which was efficient. By blowing up a few buildings the ravages of the flames were subdued—but not till it had consumed near seven hundred buildings filled with the richest productions of every climate. The loss of property is variously estimated at from 20 to 30 millions.

Numerous petitions and memorials have been presented the present Congress, praying the immediate abolition of the slave trade, and the gradual abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, which has elicited much discussion and so far ended in smoke. Some of the southern members made some extremely "forkett" speeches on the subject. They were in favor of rejecting the memorials at once, without reference to a committee. Other members from the north, who thought it a ticklish subject and one which it might not be best to go head over heels into at present, yet they were not in favor of a subject of so much importance, and about which there is such an interest felt throughout the country, being treated in such a summary manner, they contended if the memorials were couched in decorous language that they could not be rejected—that the house was bound to hear them.—After much hemming and hawing they were laid upon the table.

At our latest dates the difficulties between Ohio and Michigan had not been referred to any committee, some discussion having arose as to which would be most appropriate; the house not having agreed upon one, nothing decided had transpired on the subject.

Next week we will endeavor to give all the legislative news which we think will be of interest to our readers—if we should be fortunate enough to receive any.—There is now but little doubt that this State will enter into the much-talked of *grand and sublime* system of Internal Improvement; and as our readers evidently feel a great interest on that subject, we will give them all the news we get relative to that subject.

As soon as we can find room we will serve the political *gourmands* who patronize us with a "smart sprinkle" of good things in that line.

Our readers will no doubt thank us for the publication of a circular issued by *our friend* Mr. O. H. Allen, former editor of the Spy. It seems that that gentleman is surfeited with the dull monotony of this peaceful region—where an immortality cannot be gained short of *duelling* or *fighting*, and has determined to turn *patriot* and fight for fame. And for the purpose of stirring up the rambunctious spirits of the *Western wilds*,

"Who scorn, ... to ... [illegible]
[illegible]"

he has issued his *proclamation*. Numbers will most assuredly, range themselves under his streaming banner and tune their hearts to conflict—for who, think you, whose soul is unshackled by Fear, the power of Cowardice, could resist the *strong appeal* which is here made? Proud Oliver! Wilt thou not lead on thy generous band like *Falstaff led on his prodigals?*—or like Leonidas at the pass of Thermopylæ perhaps thou wilt throw thyself into the midst of the embattled legions of the enemy and offer up thy life on the proud altar of patriotism!

Whether some of Uncle Sam's *overseers* may not place some impediment in the way of this laudable expedition is uncertain. The Constitution of the U. S. is not probably understood by Mr. Allen as it is by some others of this Republic, or he would not thus openly endeavour to enlist a company for the avowed purpose of marching against a people with whom we are at peace.

The design of assisting our weak and oppressed brethren in Texas springs, without doubt, in most instances from very laudable motives, but will this end be accomplished in pursuing the course which seems to be the intention of this gentleman? Will not this disregard to the constitution, by levying forces in the States, prejudice the cause, and induce those whose duty it is to see the constitution and the laws of the country obeyed, to rise up in opposition and defeat these efforts? A more efficient plan, we think, might be adopted which would be less liable to fail of its object.

TO THE YOUNG MEN.

"Hope, congenial Hope, how bright,
How strong, in youth's ... [illegible] hour,
On yon proud height, with genius hand in hand,
I see thee light, and wave thy golden wand."

I am induced from a deep and ardent feeling of commiseration for our oppressed countrymen in Texas, to present to your consideration a brief narration of facts, which it is hoped will induce many to rally around the standard of liberty, and fly to their assistance. All the Southern and most of the Northern papers, are teeming with the melancholy news of a rugged and awful revolution between the Mexicans and Texians. The dark and gloomy cloud which ... [illegible] overshadowed their prosperity; and chilled the energies of our brethren has burst upon them, and now is displayed the darkness, and genuine colors of that horrid oppression and cruelty, which evidently awaits them without assistance.

Our friends and relatives but a few years since, were persuaded by pressing inducements urged upon them by the Mexican Government, to identify their fate with that highly favored country; but now their hopes seem to be withering under sore and unexpected oppression, and instead of peaceful homes, and her guardian protection, they have received the most degrading injury after injury, until they have been forced to make a bloody appeal to the father of justice, to enforce an observance of their equitable rights. In addition to the Mexican forces marching against them, they are endeavoring to bring to their assistance the tomahawk and scalping knife of the savage—to call to their aid the inhuman inhabitants of the woods, and thus wage the horrors of a barbarous Indian warfare against our brethren. Can those therefore who are young and untrammelled, be so dead to duty and philanthropy, as to withhold from them that assistance which was so generously extended to our ancestors in a similar contest? I cannot indulge such a conclusion; but it is to be hoped that many will apparently forget for a moment, their friends at home, and fly to the relief of ... [illegible] countrymen. Their language is freedom!—it is inscribed on their engines of war; and it is worthy of being written upon the sunbeams of Heaven, that all men might read. Let us not therefore split and anatomize the propriety or impropriety of our going, but let us buckle on our most efficient armor, and "*push along keep moving.*"

I have lived in Texas more than two years, and know most of the early settlers—those who are disposed to join us and desire information in relation to the country, it will afford me a pleasure to give it. We will hold a meeting at the Court House, in Palmyra on Saturday, the 5th of the present inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of enrolling our names and making all necessary arrangements. It is expected that there will be several appropriate addresses on the occasion. Those who are disposed to enter upon this glorious field of enterprise will be gratefully received and richly remunerated by the Texians.

The enrolling list will be kept open until the time of our setting out. A notice of our dress or uniform will be published as soon as the company makes a choice, which will probably be one attended with as little expense as possible.

Yours &c.

O. H. ALLEN.

November 30th, 1835.

The official returns of the late election in Mississippi have been received. Judge Lynch the White candidate for Governor is chosen by a majority of 426 over Runnels, late Governor, a supporter of Mr. Van Buren.—*Ia. Jour.*

It is asserted by the Nouvelle Minerve, that Don Miguel was privatly arrested a short time since at Charenton, near Paris, travelling in the disguise of a postillion under the name of Goldsmith. He was allowed to return to Piedmont.

The *National Intelligencer* says—An officer on board the U. States frigate *Potomac*, now in the Mediterranean, ... to his friend at Charlestown, under date of August 28th, an account of his summer's cruise, in which he says that the frigate was, on the 4th of July, off Tripoli, where she fired a salute of 17 guns in honor of the glorious day, when the following incident occurred: "The second gun fired came very near doing a great deal of damage—it had been shotted and the gunner had forgotten to draw the charge—the shot passed through the bows of the flag ship *Delaware* about 50 yards off." The reader cannot fail to remember that, by a similar inadvertence of the gunner on board another of our national vessels, a year or two ago, in the harbour of Toulon, a shot was fired into a French ship of war, which did much damage and produced great excitement on shore, and an ill feeling which, if some accounts are to be believed, yet exists in the minds of some of the naval men of that country. They will, it is presumed, cease to entertain any further remains of ill will in regard to that unfortunate catastrophe, when they find that the commodore's ship of our own squadron has been subjected to similar chance-medley.

MARRIED—In this vicinity on, Wednesday the 6th inst., by Matthew Borland, Esq., Mr. JACOB T. SMITH to Miss SPICY J. DOUGHERTY.

A LIST of lands returned to the school commissioner of the county of Lawrence on the first day of December 1834 and not redeemed.

	2 rate	3 rate	Sec	qr.	T	R	state & co tax	road tax.
Unknown	10	—	35	SE	1	1 E	0 17	3cs
Thomas Beckwith.	160	—	35	NE	[illegible]	2 W	2 75	46
William Lindley.	141	—	1-9	[illegible]	4	2 W	2 42	4
Alexander Clarke	—	160	18	SE	6	2 W	2 24	[illegible]
Cuthbert Pollett's heirs.	80	—	13 / 33	NE	4	1 W	1 38	2
Archibald Wood	—	161	21	NE	5	2 W	2 24	[illegible]
[illegible]	161	—	25	NW	5	1 W	4 76	4
Archibald Brown	—	8	35	SW	5	1 E	11	—

MOSES FELL, *School Commissioner.*

Bedford, Dec. 10th, 1835.

A LIST of lots returned by the collector of Lawrence county to the school commissioner of said county on the first day of December 1834, and not redeemed.

IN THE TOWN OF BEDFORD.

No.	cts
31	13
47	14
44	20
91	10
N E qr 98	5
103	10
112	12
130	10
134	13
½ 140	5
4 feet 141	5
145	10
153	1
154	19
155	10
156	10
½ 171	37½
5 ft off 185	30
210	30
245	18

No.	cents
1 less than the N ½ of 228	10
216	20
217	20
271	10
Fractional Lots.	
2	51
5	15
13	18
29	15
41	10
BONO.	
49	18
62	5
86	30
92	5
1 3	50
135	25
178	25
112	25

No.	cents
1st Addition.	
5	15
2d Addition.	
9	15
19	20
25	5
26	5
35	12
LEESVILLE.	
22	20
28	15
35	15
28	20
30	15
40	15
LIBERTY.	
8	10
9	10
28	8
29	10
30	10

MOSES FELL, School Com.

Bedford, December 29th, 1835. 7-3w

A LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Bedford, Indiana, on the first of January, which, if not taken out within 3 months, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

A
Anthony George
Atwine John
Aug Thomas
Anderson Robert
Anderson John
Allen Joseph
Anderson Archibald

B
Boyd John
Barns Jesse
Burns George
Brown Nancy
Beasly Thomas
Boles Anthony
Barton Roger
Brew Jacob

C
Crump Granville
Chesnut John
Chesnut William
Crooke Olly
Crooke Ozias
Crider John
Cox William
Cupps Daniel
Chesnut James
Crane Sarah

D
Davis John
Dougherty Thomas B.
Dougherty Nathaniel
Duncan Caswell 2
Donica William

E
Eldridge Solomon

F
Fields Stephen
Fish Isaac
Frasier S R
Flrann N or F
Foster Robert
Fitzpatrick Henry

G
Gilstrup Jesse S
Giger John
Grither Brel
Graham Robertson
Glover Joseph

H
Hill Thomas
Huggitt L Q 2
Huslev Benjamin 2
Haughton William L.
Hicks James
Henderson Hannah
Helton Adam
Heggitt Jacob
Hamer Joel
Hart Absalom T
Hubbard Peter
Henderson Joseph

I J
Irvin James
Juaman H

K
Kern Abram

L
Lemon Martha
Livingston H L
Litten David
Lamb Isaac
Landers Thomas
Litten J S M
Lee Shelly
Letsinger Phillip

M
McCracken James 2
Mitchell William
Mann Benjamin F
McGlothlen Daniel
McGlemerie Elizabeth
Michael Elza
McBride Lapsley
McClelland Samuel

N
Nugent L A 2
Newton William
Newland Wm. S J

O
Osburn Solomon
Osburn Moses
Owens John
Owens Andrew

P
Payton Elizabeth
Prince Rachel
Perkins William

R
Rennex William
Riley Adam
Reid Thomas 2
Rainey John
Rector Jesse
Rector Bennet
Riggins James
Reddick W G 2
Roins John 2
Rout Lewis
Ray Leonard
Richardson and Gateward
Richardson H B
Rainey Reuben
Rippy Joshua

S
Scruggan W D
Stewart John
Smith Edward
Sheriff of L C
Sipes Wm
Shuler George
Sceals William

T
Thorn Anthony
Templeton William
Trueblood Josiah
Taylor Charles
Thorn Presley
Trout Jacob

V
Vestal John
Vincent George

W
Wood Christopher
Woolward Eliza
Wilson Wm.
Winfrey Wilee
Ward Timothy
Weaver John
Warren Samuel
Whitted John

R. M CARLTON, P. M.

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS
for sale at the Western Spy office

BLANK DEEDS,
For sale at this office

COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD.

1836.

MONTHS.	*Sunday*	*Monday*	*Tuesday*	*Wednesday*	*Thursday*	*Friday*	*Saturday*	SUN rises* H. M.	SUN sets* H. M.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
JANUARY						1	2	7 25	4 35				
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7 21	4 39	Full moon	3	7	37E
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	7 16	4 44	Last quarter	10	11	19E
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	7 10	4 50	New moon	19	7	1M
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	7 4	4 56	First quarter	25	11	35M
	31												
FEBRUARY		1	2	3	4	5	6	6 56	5 4	Full moon	1	8	10E
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	6 46	5 14	Last quarter	9	5	35E
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	6 38	5 22	New moon	16	3	1E
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	6 29	5 31	First quarter	24	9	54M
	28	29											
MARCH			1	2	3	4	5	6 19	5 44	Full moon	3	4	47M
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	6 10	5 50	Last quarter	9	7	51E
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	6 0	6 6	New moon	17	2	4M
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	5 52	6 8	First quarter	24	0	36E
	27	28	29	30	31								
APRIL						1	2	5 43	6 17	Full moon	1	5	10E
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	5 34	6 23	Last quarter	8	5	36E
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	5 25	6 35	New moon	15	6	2E
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	5 16	6 44	First quarter	23	7	25M
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	5 8	6 52				
MAY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	5 1	6 59	Full moon	1	2	19M
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	4 54	7 6	Last quarter	8	2	52M
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	4 47	7 13	New moon	15	8	54M
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	4 41	7 19	First quarter	23	1	14M
	29	30	31							Full moon	31	10	39M
JUNE				1	2	3	4	4 38	7 22	Last quarter	6	5	8E
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	4 35	7 25	New moon	11	0	11M
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	4 33	7 27	First quarter	21	8	18M
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	4 33	7 27	Full moon	28	5	26E
	26	27	28	29	30								

**Saturday.*

[cont 1st]

BANK NOTICE.

PERSONS having, or wishing to have, business with the Branch Bank at this place will please observe that the following form has been adopted by the board of directors for all notes presented for discount. They must conform strictly to the very letter or they cannot be discounted.

$1000 Bedford, Indiana, November 1835.

One hundred and twenty days after date I promise to pay to the order of *Andrew Brown*, One thousand dollars; negotiable and payable at the Branch at Bedford of the State Bank of Indiana, for value received.

CHARLES DRAKE.

It will be observed that merely the month and year are to be inserted, leaving the *day* blank. On a note of this form (where there are but two names) the individual mentioned in the face of the note (Mr. Brown,) must write his name across the back of it, and then, when it is discounted, the amount is placed to his credit on the books, and it is subject to his order or check.

If more than two persons wish to go in a note together to obtain money, the note must be *written* in the same manner but in this case the *last* name on the back is the discounter, and his check is required for the money—thus: if *Andrew Jackson* should write his name under that of Mr. Brown (in the form above,) then *he* would be credited with the amount and it would be subject to his check. If *Amos Kendall* should sign under *A. J.* then *Amos* would be entitled to the money &c.—the man whose name is last on the *back of the note* is entitled to the money, whether there be one or more; ut it should always be made payable by the *signer* to the *first endorser*.

The *business hours*, or hours in which the Bank is kept open, are from 10 o'clock *A.* M. until 3 o'clock P. M. during which time all the business for the public must be transacted. Persons having dealings with the Bank will please be careful to observe these hours.

The following is a resolution adopted by the board of directors of the State Bank at their last session.

"Whereas we have reason to believe that a considerable amount of foreign Bank paper of $1--$2--and $3's--are being introduced into this state for circulation, by the agency of persons in the vicinity of the Branches of the State Bank, contrary to law, and to the manifest injury of the circulation both of specie and the notes of the State Bank,

Therefore, Resolved, that the officers of the Branches be requested to take special care by their attorneys and otherwise, to see the law promptly executed against all persons concerned in such illegal efforts; and that the paper of any denomination of any foreign Bank whatever, concerned in such attempts, should not be received by our Branches either for land office or private deposites, and that no persons engaged either in introducing or circulating such illegal currency, should be accommodated at the Branches; and that this resolution of this Board, be made public in the Branches."

D. R. DUNIHUE, Cashier Br. Bk.

Bedford, Ia., Nov. 6, 1835. 1—3mo

Bank Notice.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Branch Bank at this place on Thursday the 24th inst., they changed the time of meeting from 8 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. of Thursdays.

All notes for discount must be left at the Bank during business hours, (i. e. from 10 till 3 o'clock.) The money or notes discounted on Thursday evening cannot be obtained before Friday at 10 o'clock.

D. R. DUNIHUE, Cashier.

Bedford, Ia. Dec. 28 1835. 6--4

Taken up,

BY Washington Spears, living in McCimmon township, Martin county, Indiana, two *ESTRAY STEERS*: One Steer is red, with large white horns, has a crop off the left ear and upper-bit out of the right: the other Steer is unmarked, he has a white back, and rather dark red sides and large white horns: They are about five years old; supposed to weigh about 550 lbs. each; appraised at 27 dollars and 50 cents, by Sealorn Mefield, Benjamin Cooper, and Elias Rollins, December 7th, 1835. I certify the above to be a true copy from my Book of Estrays.

WILLIAM HARRYMAN, *J. P.*

December 7th, 1835. 5-3tp.

TAKEN UP,

BY Johnson Lee, living in Bono Township, Lawrence county, Indiana, a *STRAWBERRY-ROAN MARE*, with a small star in her forehead, three years old next Spring, thirteen and a half hands high; appraised to twenty-five dollars, by Stephen Trimble and John Runnels; Before me,

T. W. STEPHEN, *J. P.*

December 5th, 1835. 5—3tp.

Taken up

BY Rhodes Nuckelds of Indian Creek Township, Lawrence County, Indiana,

One Estray Red Cow,

marked with a crop off of each ear, and a slit in the left, and has some white on her belly, and has a large bell on, supposed to be eight years old, and appraised to eleven dollars by

OLLY CROOK, and
JAMES c. SKEEN

before me JOHN CHESNUT, J. P.
Nov. 20th, 1835. 4-3tp

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the partnership heretofore existing between myself and Joseph Rawlins, and known by the cognomen of "*RAWLINS & DUNIHUE*," has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The notes and accounts of the store, are in the hands of Mr. *Rawlins*, to whom I have transferred my interest in the same, and with whom settlement must be made by those who are indebted on the books of the partnership.

Mr. *Rawlins* intends continuing the business of merchandizing in the same house which we occupied, and will doubtless be thankful for a continuation of the custom of those who have formerly dealt there.

D. R. DUNIHUE.

Bedford, *Ia.* December 11th, 1835. 3—4t.

Take Notice.

WHEREAS I have heretofore been appointed guardian for the minor heirs of Joseph Dayton deceased, I shall offer for sale one half of the North East quarter of Section No. 29 in township No. 6, North of Range No. 1 East, for the term of eight years; the sale to be the 1st day of March, 1836, the terms will be made known on the day of sale. Due attendance will be given by

EZEKIEL DAYTON, *guardian.*

June the 20th 1835.

Notice.

F. L. RAYMOND

INFORMS his friends and the public generally that he still continues business next door South of Vestal's store where he intends keeping constantly on hand a general

Stock of Saddlery,

CONSISTING OF

F SPANISH & COMMON

Harness and

Collars,

BLIND BRIDLES,

which will be made of the best ma[terials in a su]bstantial manner, which he wi[ll sell on lib]eral credit to punctual men.

3-tf

NEW GOODS.

FALL & WINTER SUPPLY,

J. B. DANFORTH & Co.

ARE now receiving and opening for sale, the *LARGEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT* of

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS,

they have ever imported, which they offer at the very lowest market prices, and to which they invite the attention of their customers and country merchants generally.

Louisville, *August* 15, 1835.

Notice.

THE undersigned have taken out letters of administration on the estate of Sinclair Cox, late of Lawrence county, Indiana, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and such as have claims against the same will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, for payment. The estate is supposed to be solvent.

They will offer for sale on the 19th of December next, on a credit of six months for all sums of three dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving note and approved security, all of the personal estate of said deceased subject to sale. Said sale to be held on the premises of said deceased.

THOMAS DIXON, }
WADDA THOMPSON, } *Adm'rs.*

November 24th, 1835. 2-3w.

Robert Wood, Adm'r of the estate of Jacob F. Myers, dec
vs.
The Heirs of said deceased.
} Petition to sell real estate.

THE defendants are hereby notified to be and appear before the Judge of the Probate Court of said county, on the first day of the next February Term, and shew cause, if any they can, why the West half of the South-west quarter of Section three, in Township 4, North of Range one West, (the real estate of said decedent,) shall not be sold for the payment of the demands outstanding against said estate.

ROBERT WOOD, *Adm'r.*

November 21st, 1835. 2-3w.

NOTICE.

AGREEABLE to an order of the circuit court at the September term 1835; I shall offer for sale on the premises to the highest bidder on the second Saturday of *April* next the west half of the south east quarter of Section 25 in town 6, N. of *R.* 1 West; also 50 acres of the N. E. quarter of Section 26 in town 6, N. of R. 1 west situate in *Lawrence* county it being the undivided part of the real estate of John Williams late of *Lawrence* county deceased. *A* credit of twelve months from the day of sale will be given. Bond and approved freehold security will be required from the purchaser.

VINSON WILLIAMS, *Com'r.*

October 31, 1835. 50—

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE undersigned administrator of the estate of the late Alexander Fulton deceased, will in the county of Greene, on Saturday the 30th of January 1836, on the premises sell on a credit of 3 and 15 months, a portion of the following lands and tenements of said decedent, to wit: The east half of the north west quarter of section 8, township 7, north of range 5 west; also, the west half of the north west quarter of section 8 in township 7 north of range 5 west; also the east half of the south west quarter of section 5 in township 7 north of range 5 west: also one hundred acres being a part of a certain fractional section 4 in township 7 north of range 5 west, and also one lot in the town of Fairfield.

JAMES FULTON, Adm'r

November 9, 1835. no1--2wd

TO COUNTRY HATTERS

and

COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

JUST RECEIVED, A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF HATS, FURS & TRIMMINGS, viz:

15,000 Muskrat Skins;
200 lbs. cut Muskrat;
10,000 Saxony and Spanish Felts;
300 lbs. Russine

And a general assortment of Cut Furs; such as *Otter, Natural Seal, Colored Seal, Colored Muskrat, Coney, Turkey, Black Beaver* cut and on the skin; and a general assortment of *Bandings, Bindings, Silk Plush, Skivers, Logwood, Verdigris, Shellac, Lead Kettles*, and all articles used by the trade.

ALSO, a general assortment of HATS and CAPS our own manufacture.

Country Hatters and Merchants will confer a favor by calling at

W. H. LLOYD and CO,
Main Street, between 3d and 4th.

Louisville, Nov. 24. 3—3w

Hernia or Rupture.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public generally who are afflicted with Hernia or Rupture, that I. Howe, of Stagnerut Kentucky, has invented a truss or complete cure for that disease. He has procured the sole right of its use in Ind., and has disposed of the same to James Lentsand co., who have constituted the subscriber their agent, in Lawrence county. He will attend to all cases at his office, in Bedford. He would advise such as are afflicted, to call and examine for themselves. No compensation will be required unless a permanent cure is effected.

EDWARD C. MOBERLY.

Bedford, April 16th, 1835. 26-3tf

Notice.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate court of Lawrence county, Indiana, I shall, as commissioner, sell at public sale, on the premises, the following described real estate, to wit:—part of the North East quarter of section six, in Township five, North of Range two East, on the 9th day of January next, (1836,) containing eighty-two acres and sixteen poles, (more or less,) on a credit until the first of May, 1837;—said land belonging to the infant heirs of Henry Nichols, deceased.

JAMES HENDERSON, *Com'r.*

November 16th, 1835. 2-3w.

LOTS OF

Goods.

THE subscribers having removed their store to the new Brick house one door west of their old stand, Now therefore by these presents greeting, do make known to their customers and the public at large that they have recently received the largest and most extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, &c.,

ever offered in this place, which they are enabled to sell at prices much lower than they have usually been sold for in this place. All kinds of country produce taken in payment of debts or in exchange for merchandize, and moreover, we wish all those indebted for the last year's accounts to close them by Cash or Produce, by the 28th of December next.

M'LANE & DUNIHUE.

Those indebted to me individually by cash or note prior to the 1st of September 1831 are informed that if payment is not made by the 1st day of January next in cash or produce, their accounts will be sent to suit.

WM. M'LANE.

October 30th 1835.

Notice! Notice!!

THE Subscriber has left his accounts and notes with *A. H. Dunihue*, Esq.

Those who know themselves to have been indebted to him for *one year or more*, will do well to call and settle with Mr. Dunihue before the 1st of January, 1836, as he has instructed him to take the most summary method of collecting those unpaid, at that time.

R. W. THOMPSON.

November 26th, 1835. 2-tf.

☞ NOTICE!

BY virtue of an order of the Greene Probate court, will be sold on the premises, on the first Monday in February next, forty-five acres of land, more or less, off of the South end of the West half, of the North east quarter, of section seventeen, Town seven, North of range four west, in Greene county, Indiana; being the property of Isaac Watkins, deceased. *A* credit of six and twelve months will be given: note with approved security will be required. Due attendance will be given by me.

S. *R.* CAVINS, *Administrator.*

November 8th, 1835. 2—

LAWRENCE CIRCUIT COURT,
September Term, 1835.

Dean Barnes
Vs.
C. B. Ribbels
James Garten,
} In Chancery.

COMES the Complainant by U. L. Livingston, his counsel, and on his motion this cause is continued for publication, which is ordered to be made in the Western Spy, a newspaper printed and published in said county, notifying said Defendants of the pendency of this cause. The defendants aforesaid are hereby notified of the pendency of said suit, and that unless they appear and answer said complainants Bill at the next term of said Court, the matters and things in said Bill will be taken for confessed, and decree accordingly. Attest,

ROBERT MITCHELL, *Clk.*

Oct. 21, 1835. 5—

ANDERSON, BELL, & Co

ARE now receiving a very large and general supply of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.

which they will dispose of on accommodating terms. They continue to receive such country produce as they have been in the habit of taking from their customers.

Louisville, August 25th, 1835. 45-2m

LAWRENCE CIRCUIT COURT,
March Term, 1835.

Ann Malone, Compl t.
vs.
Robert W. Malone, Def't.
} *Petition for Divorce.*

THE Defendant in the above entitled suit is hereby notified that said complainant has filed her Petition in said cause, and also the affidavit of *Alexander* Beteler setting that said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Indiana.

Therefore, unless the said defendant plead, answer, or demur to the same, on or before the calling of said cause, at the March term next of said court, the Bill of the said Defendant, will be taken as confessed.

ROBERT MITCHELL, Clk.

December 13th, 1835. 4—

New Fall Goods,

SHOES, HATS, COMBS, &c.

PIATT BUCKLIN,

(Up stairs over Bruce and Newton and directly opposite Morton & Smith's book-store, Mainstreet, Louisville, Ky.)

ARE now receiving and opening a very large stock of the above goods, to which they would respectfully call the attention of country merchants as they will be sold on Liberal terms by the package or dozen.

Louisville, *August* 25th, 1835.

The Plough Boy, Republican and Banner, New *Albany* Gazette and Indiana Monitor, will insert the above for three months, and forward their accounts to this office.

225 PACKAGES,

Fresh Imported

FALL & WINTER

DRY GOODS.

THIS day landing, direct from the New York Packet ships, a very extensive and complete assortment of *European India and American* DRY GOODS, purchased to great advantage while, and selected, with direct reference to WESTERN TRADE. Intending to confine ourselves exclusively to a *Wholesale Business* we earnestly invoke the attention and solicit the support of *merchants purchasing* on this side of the Mountains. Nor do we say too much when we assure them *that the price* of every article offered will be *invariably as low* and the terms as *moderate* as at any other similar establishment in the West.

M'CLELLAND & THURSTON.

August 23, 1835. Main Street, New *Albany.*

NEW GOODS.

Wholesale & Retail

AYRES & HEDDEN,

HAVE lately received from those cities, where they could be purchased on the lowest terms, a

LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Paper, Groceries, Cutlery, Glassware, Iron, Nails, Steel Castings, Cotton Yarns, Salt, &c. &c.

Without entering into detail, they would say, it is their object as far as practicable, to keep almost every article in demand, and at such prices, as to make it an object with every person wanting goods either by

Wholesale or Retail,

to purchase on *this* side of the river. A large portion of their goods have been laid in with *special reference to the Wholesale business.*—

Country Merchants and others are invited to call and Examine for themselves.

Flaxseed, Clover and Timothy seed, Feathers, Ginseng Tallow, Rags, Flax and Tow Linen, Jeans, Linseys, Carpeting, and sundry other articles taken in exchange for goods.

AYRES & HEDDEN.

New-Albany, May 30th, 1835.

NOTICE!

IN pursuance to an order of the Lawrence County Probate Court, I shall sell on the premises, on Saturday the 9th of January, 1836, LOT No. 58 in the town of Bedford, the property of John T. Wohle, deceased. Terms made known on the day of sale.

WINTHROP FOOT, *Adm'r.*

November 26th, 1835. 2—6w.

Job Printing

Of every description neatly executed at this office.

CAREY'S LIBRARY

OF

Choice Literature.

TO say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire. On the first point all are agreed; on the second, there is diversity both of opinion and practice. We have newspapers magazines, reviews, in fine, pamphlets of all sizes, on nearly all subjects, which have severally their classes of readers and supporters. *And* yet, copious as are these means of intellectual supply, more are still needed. In addition to the review of the day, and passing notices of books, the people, in large numbers, in all parts of our great republic, crave the possession of the books themselves, and details, beyond mere passing allusion, in the progress of discovery in art and science. But though it be easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is not so easy to gratify them. Expense, distance from the emporium of literature, engrossing occupations which prevent personal application or even messages to librarians and booksellers, are so many causes to keep people away from the feast of reason and the enjoyment of the coveted literary aliment. It is the aim of the publishers of the Library to obviate these difficulties, and to enable every individual, at a small cost and without any personal effort to obtain for his own use and that of his favored friends or family, valuable works, complete on all the branches of useful and popular literature, and that in a form well adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as far as is compatible with morality and good taste, will be held constantly in view in conducting the Library, to fill the pages of which the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribution. With, perchance, occasional exceptions, it is intended to give entire the work which shall be selected for publication. When circumstances authorize the measure, recourse will be had to the literary stores of Continental Europe, and translations made from French, Italian or German as the case may be.

Whilst the body of the work will be a reprint, or at times a translation of entire volumes, the cover will exhibit the miscellaneous character of a Magazine, and consist of sketches of men and things, and notices of novelties in literature and the arts, throughout the civilized world. *A* full and regular supply of the literary, monthly and hebdomadal journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to home periodicals of a similar character, cannot fail to provide ample materials for this part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best guarantee for the continuance of the enterprise in which they are now about to embark, as well as for the abundance of the materials to give it value in the eyes of the public. As far as judicious selection and arrangement are concerned, readers will, it is hoped, have reason to be fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is not a stranger to them but has more than once obtained their favourable suffrages for his past literary efforts.

TERMS.

The work will be published in weekly numbers, in stitched covers, each number containing *twenty imperial octavo pages*, with double columns, *making two volumes annually*, of more than 520 *octavo pages, each volume*; and at the expiration of every six months, subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents. The whole amount of matter furnished in a single year will be equal to more than *forty volumes* of the common sized duodecimo books, the cost of which will be at least *ten times* the price of a year's subscription to the "*Library.*" The paper upon which the Library will be printed, will be of the finest quality used for book-work, and of a size admirably adapted for binding. *As* the type will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance, each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome, as well as valuable, and not cumbrous addition to the libraries of those who patronize the work.

The price of the Library will be *five dollars per annum* payable in advance.

A commission of 20 per cent will be allowed to agents; and any agent, or post master furnishing five subscribers and remitting the amount of subscription, shall be entitled to the commission of 20 per cent. or a copy of the work for one year.

A specimen of the work, or any information respecting it may be obtained by addressing the publishers post paid.

Editors of newspapers, to whom this prospectus is forwarded, will please insert the above as often as convenient, send a copy of their paper containing the advertisement marked, and entitle themselves to a free exchange for one year. *Address*

E. L. CAREY & HART, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia July 17, 1835.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

INDIANA JOURNAL,

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK DURING THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE

THE Publishers of the INDIANA JOURNAL respectfully inform the public that they intend, as usual, to publish it twice a week during the ensuing session of the General *Assembly*. The deeply interesting character of the measures upon which the Legislature will be called to act, embracing, among other things, the commencement of a general system of internal improvement, renders the approaching session one of peculiar importance, and the proceedings therefore cannot fail to be regarded with much more than ordinary interest. The proprietors of this paper zealously devoted to the cause of internal improvement, will use their utmost exertions to transmit to the public, through its columns, the earliest and fullest accounts of the *Legislative* proceedings in reference to that, as well as all other subjects of interest—for which purpose they intend to employ a Reporter in each branch, whose undivided attention will be devoted to that object. They will thankfully receive subscriptions either for the Session or by the Volume, and the strictest attention will be given to have the papers regularly transmitted to subscribers.

TERMS.—Two dollars for 52 Nos. in advance.

Those to whom this prospectus may be sent will confer a favor by causing it to be circulated for the purpose of procuring subscribers, and forwarding it, through members of the Legislature or otherwise, by the first day of the session.

Members of the Legislature, Collectors of the *Revenue*, and Post Masters are respectfully desired to act as agents in procuring subscribers and forwarding money.

DOUGLASS and NOEL.

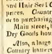
Oct. 1835.

Hats and Caps.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers have now on hand a large assortment of

FUR & SILK



HATS,

of our own manufacture, and especially for country trade, embracing every quality and shape; which we pledge ourselves to sell at the lowest Eastern prices. *Also*—1000 dozen Fur and Hair Seal Caps, which we will sell at the lowest market prices. Country merchants will confer a favor by calling prior to purchasing.

W. H. LLOYD & Co.

Main street, between 3d and 4th, and 3 doors above the Dry Goods house of W. and G. Fellowes.

Also, a large assortment of hatters' furs and trimmings.—Country hatters will please favor us with a call.

Louisville, September 9, 1835. 47-3

TO PRINTERS.

THE publisher of the "*Crawfordsville Record*," desirous of removing to the "far west" offers the establishment for sale. It consists of a good super royal Stansberry (cast iron) press, about 300 lbs. long primer, one hundred of which is entirely new; 130 lbs. pica, with a tolerable good assortment of job type, rules &c., and the necessary furniture for a county office. The materials have been in use a little more than years.

We feel warranted in saying to any one who wishes a situation in this state that a better one cannot be procured.

For terms apply to the subscriber--if by mail—post paid.

I. F. WADE

Crawfordsville, 1st Sept. 1835.